# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*


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## THE WEEK.

### MONDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

ACCORDING to French law, a trader cannot borrow money at a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent, and a civilian at 6 ; but the Bank of France has the privilege of charging more than 6 per cent discount if the necessity for doing so arrives. The Bank alone is thus above the law. What the State declares to be dangerous for others is not so for the Bank. The Senate is occupied with a Bill to allow money to be dealt with as any other kind of merchandise—to apply to it, in a word, the principle of commercial liberty.

SPECIAL correspondents have furnished the English papers with full, and possibly truthful, descriptions of the armour worn by King Milan of Servia next to his skin. It can scarcely be called a coat of mail ; but it is said to be just as good a defence against a sword cut or even a bullet. Next the kingly bosom is a lining of soft silk ; over this, a layer of compressed swan's down ; then a layer of wadding ; and over all, a case of peculiarly tough leather. The king is said to have given £50 to a Vienna firm, whose name is unfortunately not given, for his suit of armour clothes. So far, it has enabled him to face the enemy with courage ; but his majesty would have saved himself from danger still more certainly had he refrained from entering into a war which was quite unprovoked.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new fortnightly journal named *Young India*. It does not propose to devote its attention to politics alone, but will discuss moral, social and sanitary questions. We wish our new contemporary success.

PARLIAMENT WILL meet for the despatch of business on the 12th instant. But according to present Ministerial intention, an adjournment will take place immediately after the election of the Speaker and the swearing-in of members. The House will meet again, on or about February 5.

THE FORTUNE left by King Alfonso is computed at fifty million francs. The greater part is invested in England.

MR. NARAYAN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, the Bombay delegate to England, has returned to India. The other delegates are expected by the next mail, when a public meeting will be held in Bombay in their honor, at which they are expected to address a large gathering. We welcome their return.

IN CONNECTION with Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature, it is pointed out that he polled the largest number of votes of any defeated Liberal Matropolitan candidate, and also that he polled more than Mr. Digby and Sir John Phear. Mr. Ghose's chances were very good, and he may get in next time. Mr. Ghose has been assured by the Liberal party at Deptford that he did not lose a single vote by reason of his being a Native of India ; on the contrary, his candidature excited an amount of enthusiasm which would have been impossible otherwise.

THE PORTE has protested against Italy taking over the civil administration of Massowah.

*Truth* WRITES :—"I understand that Lord Lyon intends to resign the Paris Embassy very shortly, and I have reason to believe that he will be succeeded by Lord Lytton."

A UNFORTUNATE occurrence is reported from Cachar. According to a correspondent, three Planters were out together shooting, and as they moved forward in line, one, Mr. Black, got ahead a little in the long grass. Seeing the grass moving, one of his friends thought that large game was approaching, and fired. On advancing to the spot, the fatal mistake was discovered. Mr. Black was found lying on the spot, shot dead.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the 27th instant, in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The Viceroy will take the chair.

AMONG THE LADIES at Manila a movement has been started for swelling the Cruiser Fund by means of savings secured by patriotically denying themselves dresses, ornaments, flowers, and in short, any fancy article upon which they otherwise might have laid out money. Several native headmen, in default of ready money, have offered to contribute their family jewels for such a laudable purpose. Chittore and Carthage are to be rivalled.

A RAILWAY crossing gate has been patented by an American inventor, which is so contrived as to receive the impact of an approaching locomotive ; immediately the yielding rails sink under the weight of the engine, operating on spring latches which hold the gate open until the last vehicle has passed, when the rails rise, release the latches and allow the gate to close. A jewel of a gate this for non-paying lines, helping them to shew better financial results in a saving of gatemen's wages.

### TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

THE *People's Budget and Railway Service Gazette*, we are glad to see, takes the following sensible view of the Laidman-Hearsey case. "We refer to the ill-advised circular, which has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, and which is virtually a criticism on the High Court a procedure, neither justifiable politic. In the effort to justify a man who has been condemned, at least at the bar of public opinion, a circular is issued, presumably private and confidential, but sufficiently distributed to come to public notice ; and which is pronounced on authority immediately afterwards, to be a public notification. The terms of this circular depreciate and discredit the Allahabad High Court, and reflect on it in a manner altogether uncalled for. Commisseration and a desire to be of use to comrades in distress, may be very desirable feelings, and argue the possession of much sympathy and a kind heart. But when, in the effort to secure a given object, the highest court in the Province is brought into requisition with a freedom which cancels respect, it is time that the error of such a course should be pointed out. The judicial administration of a country must always remain to a great extent independent, and while there are prerogatives which appertain to higher officials, they are merely exercised—so far as interference goes—in rare efforts to extend special clemency. The pardoning of a condemned criminal by the higher powers, for instance, does not oppose the verdict of the condemning tribunal, and no one finds fault with the exercise of such a power ; but when misdirected in an effort to criticise decisions, and when such an effort is rendered public, the effect is very jarring. It weakens all round, and produces no good whatever. What would be thought of Lord Dufferin if, in the mistaken exercise of his authority, he interfered with the decisions of the High Court of Calcutta. The malignant influence of such a proceeding would reach out into years yet unborn, and would shake the confidence of the native peoples in the position of the law tribunals of the land.

IN A recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* Dr. Fortescue Fox thus recommends the oriental way of using tobacco :

"Methods of smoking, exercise an important influence on the effect produced. Smoked in the European fashion—according to which the fumes of the burning leaf are sucked directly into the mouth—the essential principles of the drug, including nicotine, find a free entrance into the system. This is obviated by the Turks, Hindoos, Chinese, and others, who draw the smoke through a layer of water, in some form of water-pipe, such as the hookah and narghile. By this very wise method the narcotic effects are far more difficult to produce and altogether less in extent Hence it would be of great and undeniable advantage to introduce the water system into this country."

The *Hookka* after all has found its advocate and cigar and cigarette loving Babu *Sahebs* may *now* think of taking to it. Poor and much abused *hookka* !

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Madras Mail*, who has just visited Ranipet, reports that the largest house there containing nine rooms, is being rapidly and thoroughly repaired for Theebaw. Mr. Deschamps has received an order to supply the furniture, the cost of which is not to exceed Rs. 15,000. Extensive stabling is being provided. The climate at Ranipet is described as being cooler than at Madras.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Witness* :

Dr. Barnardo has published an extraordinary letter on "Philanthropic Abduction," in which he throws down the gauntlet to the prosecutors of Mr. Stead in the following startling terms :

"In no fewer than forty-seven well-marked cases I have myself done that which the law of the land would neither do for me, nor knowingly permit me to do—*i. e.*, abducted children in order to save them. I have in all these cases invaded the legal domain of parental control, and, in direct opposition to the principle of Judge Lopes's dictum, rescued (or abducted, if you will) little girls and boys from the custody of parents and guardians who were, to my knowledge, leading infamous or immoral lives, or where, by their conduct, about to reflect upon unfortunate children in their case grievous wrong."

If the Attorney General wants more work, here is a chance for him. But Dr. Barnardo has more to say :

"As I write, I have four children in hiding from their unnatural guardians, and efforts are constantly being made by those people to trace their whereabouts. I am watched, and followed sometimes, on leaving the offices of these institutions, in order that some clue may be gained to their hiding-place. I am doubtful if in one of these cases the law of the land would sustain my action."

The Attorney General, we fancy has had enough of the filthy job, and does not care for more, or else the philanthropic doctor would have been a little more cautious in his utterances. What an amount of mischief is carried on under the cloak of humanity. The cloak seems to be more ample than that of charity.

### WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

FOR SINGULARITY few incidents of the General Election will compare with Miss Helen Taylor's candidature. We quote from an English journal. Miss Helen Taylor, who was accompanied by Mrs. Leach, her agent, presented herself before the returning officer for North Camberwell this morning. After sitting in the room about half an hour, Miss Taylor tendered three nomination papers, the returning officer's fees, etc. Mr. Abbott, the returning officer, declined to accept the nomination of a lady, and said that he was acting on the best legal advice he could get. Miss Taylor thereupon handed in the following formal protest :—"I Helen Taylor, of 13, Harrington-road, South Kensington, candidate for the representation in Parliament of the North Division of the borough of Camberwell, hereby protest most strongly against your refusal to accept my nomination as such candidate, as I firmly believe such refusal to be contrary to law, and I hereby give you notice, that by so refusing you render yourself liable to penalties under the Ballot Act and other Acts dealing with the representation of the people in Parliament."

MADRAS has not been behind hand the sister Presidencies and has had its conference under the auspices of the *Mahajana sabha*. Delegates from all parts of the country attended, and the questions of the reconstitution of the Legislative Council, the separation of Revenue from Magisterial functions, the recasting of forest laws and various other questions were discussed, and memorials to Government adopted. Healthy signs of the time are these.

A BROADSHEET, entitled "Some Great Tory Reforms," issued by the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, has had the enormous sale of upwards of 1,000,000 copies. This, if the pamphlet was sold at one penny, means a return of £4,166. Probably the news-vendors, when buying a number, were allowed them at the rate of three copies for 2d. In that case they may have divided between them about £1,400.

AN IRISHMAN, angling in the rain, was observed to keep his line under the arch of the bridge. On being asked the reason, he gave the following answer ; "To be sure the fishes will be after crowding there *to keep out of the wet*."

WE TAKE the following account of the armoured train to be used at the camp of exercise which is being built at the Lahore workshop :

Ten or twelve trucks with the engine will compose the train which will, when completed, be arranged somewhat after the following order. No. 1, rail truck, loaded with rails to repair the road in event of the line being taken up by the enemy. This being the first vehicle, is fitted with a cow-catcher and a large lamp ; and is unprotected ; No. 2, low-sided four-wheeled truck carrying permanent way tools and sleepers for repairs ; No. 3, low-sided truck for guns ; Nos. 4, 5, 6, covered cattle trucks for firing party and officers, fitted with curtains, hooks for rifles &c. ; Engine and tenders ; No. 9, truck armour-plated for extra supply of water water for the engine ; No. 10, high-sided truck fitted with temporary roof for use of coolies and followers ; No. 11, ditto without roof ; No. 12, cattle truck similar to Nos. 4, 5, and 6 for firing party ; No. 13, ditto for gun, fitted with cow-catcher and lamp. The two leading trucks serve a double purpose from the fact that they in actual warfare would bear the shock of any mine, land torpedo, derailment,

or obstruction that an active and intelligent enemy might devise. The leading gun-truck which carries, a 40 pounder breech loading siege gun, is in its natural condition an ordinary low-sided iron truck. At present it is protected for three quarters of its length by half inch iron boiler-plates to the height of six feet above the floor. In the bows of the truck, if such a term can be used, will stand the gun, carrying a half inch iron shield. The gunners are thus protected from a lateral fire by the plating and from a front one by the gun shield. If need arose, the gun could be worked at right angles to the course of the train.

Opportunities to put a train like this to use will be few and far between unless in cases of internal disturbances and in countries where the rail is ready laid.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December contains an article on progress in India, signed Vamadeva Shastin, a *nom de plume* adopted by Sir Alfred Lyall. Vamadeva Shastri professes to be a Hindu, "with somewhat Conservative and old-fashioned Brahmanic ideas." He deplores the many signs of disintegration of the old caste system; and the absence of any fresh set of rules of conduct to replace the old. He speaks what the British Government of India has done. He admits that material progress in the more solid sense is undeniable, and passes on to speak of other efforts to forward India's progress. Vamadeva Shastin ends his essay with some observations on the similarity of certain aspects of modern western thought to the conclusions arrived at centuries ago by Hinduism.

THURSDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

UNLESS a statement in the *Engineering* is only intended to deceive the readers of that usually grave periodical, the Americans are building a very peculiar sort of vessel in New York. It is 100 feet long, and 12 feet beam. At each end, there are two long 6 breach-loading cannon which are meant to fire blank cartridges under water. The cannon in the stern serve to propel this curious craft; those in front to back her. The extraordinary part about the invention is the fact that the designers believe it will be a cheap way of going down to the sea in ships. This detonating boat, or whatever they mean to call it, will navigate, they say, from New York to Newport, some 180 miles, at a cost of only 80 cents for powder. As a naval curiosity, she will almost rival the celebrated river steamer, of such light draft, that she could go wherever the ground was a little damp.

THE RUSSIAN papers report the appearance of a Mahdi among the Kalmuk Mahomedans of Siberia. Full particulars have not yet been made public; but the *Messenger of Seberia* is expecting to receive further intelligence.

THE *Times of India*, commenting on a late terrible scene at an execution in England in which the culprit's head was completely severed from the body, makes the following remarks:

Death by hanging is about the most clumsy and most barbarous kind of death that can be imagined. It was instituted originally so as to strike terror into the eyes of all beholders. The spectators, as a rule, belonged to the criminal classes, more or less remotely, and the lesson thus brutally conveyed was no doubt wholesome. But now that executions are privately conducted in the presence of a handful of officials it is surely possible to devise a speedier and more humane mode of inflicting capital punishment. The law, of course, says that when a murderer is found guilty he is to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and the law itself would have to be slightly changed before an easier method of death could be substituted. For the next twelve months, the executions in Bombay will be under the immediate superintendence of our new Sheriff, a gentleman whose kindly and humanitarian feelings, at all events, are unimpeachable. If he could, in this capacity, start a successful agitation for the substitution of some milder death for that by hanging, he would do a good service to humanity. A reform of this kind might very well be first mooted in India where abhorrence of unnecessary pain is a religious tenet with large classes of people.

We warmly commend the remarks for the consideration of the authorities.

THE FOLLOWING resolution has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Arbitration Association:—"That as the large increase in the rank and file of the British army, recently proposed, threatens additional serious pressure on the already overburdened tax-payer—the military expenditure during the last year having been heavier than at any period since the Crimean War—this Committee desires to record its protest against that increase. [Further, seeing that the chief plea for such extension of our military establishment is that a considerable British force is being maintained in Egypt, and it is desired to increase the European garrison in India, it is obvious that the better course would be to withdraw our troops from Egypt as soon as practicable, and to refrain from adding to the already too burdensome military charges on India." No amount of resolutions like this will bring the Government to its senses.

MR. PARNELL, addressing a meeting at Dundalk on the 29th ult. said: "I have recently come back from Liverpool. I have seen 200,000 Irishmen all formed into line, and standing shoulder to shoulder fighting against Whig coercionists. They have helped us to show any English Government, whether it be Whig or Tory, that may in future attempt to rob Ireland of her liberty, that the first thing Irishmen all over Ireland Scotland and England and all over America want for Ireland is liberty; and whatever English party attempts to forge chains for Ireland will, at the first opportunity, find that the vengeance of the Gael, though slow, is sure, and that they will never leave the trial of the coercionist until we have run him down and throttled him, as we have just throttled the Liberal party. The results of the last few days have secured liberty and freedom for Ireland; and you may depend upon it as certain as the clouds are over our heads, as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow morning, so certainly will an Irish Parliament sit before many years are gone by." No wonder that political fervence like this should be crowned with success.

FRIDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING report of a disgraceful *fracas* comes from Poona.:—

A serious disturbance occurred at Poona on Saturday between the men of the Gloster and King's Own regiments. A man of the King's Own, under the influence of drink, abused the sentry of the Gloster regiment. The latter retaliated by knocking the Kings Own man down with the butt end of his rifle. This brought out a number of the King's Own men to the rescue, armed with clubs and stones. The Gloster guards then turned out with rifles, and were reinforced by others. A fight ensued and several men were severely injured. One soldier of the King's Own lost an eye, another had his nose broken, a third was severely injured in the head. All were removed to the military hospital. Rifles were also fired, but fortunately nobody was shot. The disturbance was quelled only when the whole regiment turned out. The riot is forming the subject of a regimental inquiry.

It is disgusting to find British Soldiers who ought to be the very models of discipline and soldierly conduct, bringing odium on the Queen's uniform. The *emeute* had its origin in the canteen, and was the result of drink and nothing more.

THE DISPUTE between Lord Lytton and Messrs. Meehan, of Bath, about the possession of a work containing the letters written by the late Lord Lytton to his wife was settled before ViceChancellor Bacon in the Chancery Division. Mr. Methold, on behalf of Lord Lytton, assented to an arrangement by which Messrs Meehan, who have given up the book, submit to a perpetual injunction and pay costs. Upon this understanding all further proceedings in the action are stayed. This suppresses much evidence against the noble lord's father for cruelty to his wife, but the late Dowager Lady Lytton has left behind much that will not wash.

OF ALL the vast heritage of Spain the one thing which she certainly has left to her is picturesqueness. As we read the report of King Alpbonso's funeral we are carried back to the depth of the Middle Ages. At the Escurial, we are told, "the procession slowly wound up the hill to the monastery. When the funeral car reached the principal door it was closed. The Lord Chamberlain knocked for admittance. A voice inside asked, 'Who wishes to enter?' The answer given was 'Alphonso XII.' The doors were then thrown open. . . . No one descended to the vault except the Prior, the Minister of Grace and Justice, and the Lord Chamberlain. The coffin was placed on a table in a magnificent black marble vault, in which the Kings of Spain lie in huge marble tombs all around. The Lord Chamberlain unlocked the coffin which was covered with cloth of gold, raised the glass covering from the King's face, then, after requesting perfect silence, knelt down and shouted three times in the dead Monarch's ear. 'Senor, Senor, Senor.' He then rose, saying, according to the ritual, 'His Majesty does not answer. Then it is true the King is dead.' He locked the coffin, handed the keys to the Prior, and taking up his wand of office broke it in his hand, and flung the pieces at the foot of the table." The Vatican itself is comparatively prosaic, and even grotesque, in its ceremonial. As for English ceremonies, even the solemnest are mere puppet-shows compared with this magnificently mounted drama.

WE ARE told that it is a popular error to suppose that diamond is the most valuable of precious stones. The relative value of the finer gems places the ruby at the head of the list, the diamond second, and, following this, the sapphire. It is a very common occurrence to find a perfect dimond; but a perfect ruby is rare, and generally held at any price the owner sees fit to ask. All fancy.

CALCUTTA HAS been visited by a musical star of the first magnitude. Edouard Remenyi, after a most successful tour in the Australian Colonies, and a brief visit to Java, has arrived in the Presidency town, and with the assistance of Miss. Hattie B. Downing, Herr Rodolph Himmer, and Mr. Isidore Luckstone, who have accompanied him through his tour, is giving a brief series of successful concerts at the Corinthian Theatre. M. Remenyi is known as the King of Violinists, and was one of the moving spirits of the late Hungarian Revolution. Royalty of Europe delights to honor him. He played at the Government house at the special invitation of Lord Dufferin.

MR. PARNELL, on being appealed to, has emphatically denied that he had issued secret instructions to the Irish electors in Great Britain to vote against Conservative candidates when the tide of victory was going in their favour in the boroughs.

AN INTERESTING discovery has been made during the excavations at the Acropolis at Athens. A tablet was dug up on which was painted a warrior, with helmet, shield, and spear. Near the figure was an archaic inscription. Archæologists fix the date in the fifth century before Christ.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

THE POET Laureate's new volume, *Tirasias and other Poems* was published on December 9th. The most important poems, some of which are old and some new, are: "Tirasias," "the reflection of the blind prophet of Thebes," whose life lasted as long as seven generations of men, a dedicatory epistle to the late Mr. Edward Fitzgerald; "The Wreck;" "Tomorrow," in Irish brogue; "The Ancient Mystic;" "The Spinter's Sweet' Arts," a reminiscence in Lincolnshire dialect; "Balin and Ranal," an addition to the poet's romances of Arthur's Round Table Knights; "Hands all Round," a song that has already been sung; "Early Spring," first printed in an American manazine; "The Charge of the heavy Brigade," revivified from *Macmillan*; some "Epitaphs on Great men;" and a greeting to Virgil from *Nineteenth Century*.

—THE Government of Bengal, after having appointed a Committee to investigate the amount of cattle disease in these provinces, has proposed to establish a Veterinary School at Bhaugulpore.

THE Chinese Government is said to be discharging all Germans from its fleet preparatory to engaging British officers.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway will probably be opened to Hurdwar by the end of April.

LORD DUFFERIN has appointed his son, Lieutenant Viscount Clandeboye, 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff.

MR. BERNARD has obtained the following estimate of the revenue likely to be forthcoming from Upper Burmah, the authority for the figures being that of Theebaw's ex-Ministers:—Capitation tax, 4 lakhs; land tax, 8. lakhs; precious stones and jade, 5 lakhs; forests, 15 lakhs; earth oil 4 lakhs; pickled tea, 9 lakhs; customs, 15 lakhs; petty cesses and levies, 2 lakhs; total 105 lakhs. To this must be added the tribute from the Shan States, which would be from five to ten lakhs. Once the British have thoroughly established their authority a certain revenue of 110 lakhs it is said would be forthcoming in the first year, if they maintain the monopolies in earth oil, pickled tea, customs, and petty cesses. We said as much last week.

MAJOR the Maharajah of Cuch Behar, 6th Bengal Cavalry, left Calcutta on Sunday before last for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. His Highness will have the distinguished honour of acting as galloper to His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

MR. J. WESTLAND, C. S., the Comptroller and Auditor-General, now in England on furlough, is expected to return to India in March, if not earlier.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Highness the Maharaja Sewai Madho Sing Bahadur of Jeypore will come to Calcutta next month to return the visit of the Viceroy.

TINEDAH MENGGEE has been arrested and deported to Rangoon, owing, it is believed, to complicity in the murders on the Chindwin river. Colonel Sladen has protested against the arrest, on the ground that the charges have not been proved, and also because he has rendered great service to the Government.

MR. RAMASWAMY MOODELIAR, C. I. E., a wealthy and charitable Madrassi, has placed the sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Pondicherry for erecting a lying-in-hospital for the poor.

MESSRS. HURRISH CHUNDER BOSE and Co., of Radhabazar has sent us two copies of a very convenient and durable form of blotting pad brought out by Mr. H. C. Stephen, the celebrated Ink Manufacturer of London. The pads are very nicely got up.



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## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject :* Magneto-Electric and Volta-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the *14th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject* : Balloons.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics by Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc. on *Friday*, the *15th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Saturday*, the *16th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

*Subject* : Barium and other metals of the Alkaline Earths.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
*Honorary Secretary.*

*January 11th* 1886.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1886.


## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

THE FRIENDS of Education in Bengal have little cause to be disappointed with the good work done in the official year that has passed away, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the annual report of the Education Department, which in the words of the resolution is "full and instructive," will be read with interest. It is an advantage to the public that they have not to be under the unpleasant necessity of wading through voluminous administrative reports brimming with uninviting and uninteresting facts and figures and that they are attractively arranged and digested by the Secretariat in a readable resolution. It gladdens the hearts of all true well-wishers of the country to see how steadily Education is making progress in our midst, how the remotest and obscurest village is having its *pathsalas* and, above all, how surely the whole of the educational system of the land is passing into private and non-official management, and how gradually it is being established on the national basis, which it is the constant endeavour of all right-minded patriots to see secured. The Resolution says that it was a recommendation of the Education Commission that some of the Government colleges should,on convenient opportunities, be handed over to local bodies. Action on this recommendation has not yet been taken; but it is now time, says the Resolution, that the matter should be seriously considered with a view to some appropriate practical action being taken. Though we would hail with pleasure the development of private enterprise in educational matters, we feel that the time has not yet arrived when the Government could be allowed entirely to retire from the field. Such a retirement has not yet taken place in Europe. Private enterprise can be useful in supplementing Government action, but cannot entirely replace it. The number of Government Colleges in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa is only 13, one only of which is in the Presidency town, the others being distributed over the vast dominions under the sway of the Government of Bengal, and the entire cost of even this small number is not met by the Government which pays only 3,27,000 Rs. out of a total expenditure of Rs. 5,62,000 on Collegiate education. Besides these Government institutions we have five aided Colleges and six unaided Colleges to which a seventh has recently been added by the affiliation up to the F. A. standard of the Juggurnath College at Dacca. Most of these unaided Colleges are to be found in the Presidency town, as it is there alone that, under existing circumstances, unaided private enterprise can be expected to bear fruit. The Educational wants of the Mufussil must yet continue to be supplied by the Government, aided of course so far as practicable by local aid and private subscription. If the Government were literally overburdened by the educational expenditure of the country we would not have objected to its retiring from, business whenever it had a loop-hole to escape were private enterprise sufficient for the exigencies of the case. As a matter of fact, however, we have the Government-figure under the head of the expenditure of this most important department of the State as low as it possibly can be. The number of purely Government middle class English schools for the year, as for the previous year, was, only seven, whereas 688 schools were maintained either by Municipal Boards, by private enterprise, or on the Grant-in-aid system, and imparted education to 47,000 pupils; but out of a total educational expenditure of 78 lacs and odd rupees, 30 lacs only were borne by the State, the remaining 48 lacs being contributed from purely private sources. And a good portion of this 30 lacs might have been saved by the employment of cheaper native agency and the saving very well utilized by extension of the grant-in-aid system. We have it on the authority of the report that the number of private institutions fell from 2575 to 2512 during the last year, the reason probably being that many schools in the outlying districts had been founded in expectation of sufficient grants-in-aid, which being refused the schools had no alternative but of collapsing. Highly paid European professors and inspectors absorb a large proportion of the 30 lacs and little is left for the lower institutions. It may be contended that if the Government could retire from the higher field, its resources might be set free and utilized in the lower institutions by the extension of the grant-in-aid system. But we have conclusively shown that the Government bears a very trifling ratio of the expense of higher education in the Presidency towns, and the more enlightened and advanced districts. The abolition, or rather collapse, of the law-department of the Presidency College only strengthens our view. The department, owing to its extreme costliness grew effete, and unserviceable, and theGovernment could safely retire, other and more effective agencies taking its place. In such cases State efforts may safely make way for private enterprise. The people are fully alive to the requirements of the country and are doing their best to help the Government, and it is but fair for the Government to reciprocate the help.

The following figures given in the report, show that satisfactory progress was made in all the various branches of the department and particularly in the education of females, Mahomedans and Christians, and in primary education generally.

The number of pupils in the colleges was only 2,779 as against 2,826 in the previous year, and in the High English Schools there were also a decrease of a little over 200 scholars. In the Middle Class English Schools the number of pupils increased from 44,177 to 49,186, whilst the number of schools increased from 665 to 709. In the Middle Class Vernacuar schools there were 66,011 scholars as against 61,702, and the number of schools had risen to 1,140 as against 1,108. The number of pupils in the upper primary schools was 100,738 in 2,722 schools, as compared with 91, 049 in 2,470 schools. The lower primary schools contained 62,863 pupils. The number of pupils was 1,121,900 as compared with 61,253 schools, and 1,073,934 pupils, in the previous year. The number of female pupils had increased from 34,877 to 44,112, and the number of schools from 1,820 to 2,354. The number of scholars in special schools had slightly fallen off; but altogether last year there were in the public institutions 1,442,841 pupils as compared with 1,367,381 in the previous years, whilst the number of schools had increased from 67,682 to 79,129. In private institutions there was a decrease in the number of schools from 2,575 to 2,512, but an increase in the number of pupils from 25,228 to 27,339. The falling off in the number of students in our Colleges and High Schools is due to the change in the dates of the public examination and to a large number of students having left the College after completing their two years' study required by the University rules.

These figures show that, as in last year, 78 per cent. of the pupils in Arts colleges belong to the middle classes of society, with incomes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 a year. The proportion of pupils belonging to the richer classes of society in Arts colleges is 12 per cent., and in professional colleges 10 per cent. These figures are not likely to vary much from year to year. It is well known that the majority of youths seeking education in our colleges belong to the professional classes. The most notable incident in connection with female education during the year was the donation of a lakh and a half of rupees by the Maharani Surnomayi of Cossimbazar for the foundation of a hostel for female medical students, the first stone of which was laid by the Countess of Dufferin in March last. The Government expenditure under the head of European and Eurasian education has increased under every head. The expenditure on the building grants is abnormally high. The advance in Mahammadan education also was sustained. The number of Mahammadans in schools and colleges of all kinds has risen from 392,003 to 420,768. Under the head of school-books the Resolution makes the following remarks. "Down to the 15th September, 1885,653 works were received in the Committee's office from authors and publishers, of which 608 have been already more or less fully reported on. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered to educational literature by the President of the Committee, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, C. L. E, Rai Bahadoor, and his colleagues. The Behar Text-book Committee reports the publication during the year of 44 works, of which 19 were reprints and 25 first publications.

## RURAL SUB-REGISTRARS.

WE HAVE had occasion to advert to the satisfactory financial position of the Registration Department during the last year, and to remark that as it is not the intention of the Government to utilize the department as a source of Imperial Revenue, it is likely that some reduction will be effected in the fees that the public are made to pay. The Annual Administration Report for 1884-85 shows a surplus of nearly five lacs and a quarter, and it is expected that the Government will give effect to its intention of reducing the registration fees by revising the copying rates. Although we are not just now disposed to discuss in what particular direction reduction will be most acceptable to the public and most suited to the department itself, there cannot be the least doubt that *any* reduction will be welcomed by all concerned. But as this unprecedented increase in the receipts must necessarily and naturally point to unprecedented increase of work, it is but fair to take this opportunity of bringing to the fore the case of the ill-paid and hardworked servants of the department, who, under the existing rule, do not derive any benefit from the increase of receipts, though they have to labor more on account of the increase of work than they would care for. We find that the number of registration offices during the last official year was 290 and the total number of registration done by them was 688,380, which gives an average of more than 3063 for each office. The severest task-master will not be slow to concede that this is after all hard work, and harder work is yet in store for them. The main increase of work of the last 3 years was at the rate of 14 per cent. and the passing of the new Tenancy Act will lead to still larger increase of work as is admitted by the authorities themselves. This, though unquestionably beneficial to the public, will be but an additional thorn in the sides of the registrars who might have hoped to get some slight benefit from the increase of work in the shape of slightly larger commissions.

The present rules about the remuneration and status of the Rural Sub-Registrars who came in on the abolition of the *Kazee*-system of Registration were framed when the new system was yet on its trial, and when economy was yet the chief consideration. It is, therefore, absurd to make

them hold good at a time when increased work, increased responsibility, and, above all, increased receipts call for their thorough and immediate remodelling. There would not have been much room for complaint, if the registrars who were formerly remunerated by a percentage in fees realized on registration of documents, and were required to maintain their own establishments paying only a certain percentage of their receipts to the Government treasury, were as before allowed to reap the benefit of increased receipts simultaneously with increased work. But since 1880 they have been receiving a commission on the *number* of documents registered, instead of as formerly on the *amount* of fees realized. Under the present system, a minimum of Rs. 40 as commission when registration does not exceed 60 with an allowance of Rs. 10 for his establishment has been fixed as the lowest amount which can be drawn by Rural Sub-Registrars, and unless the receipts amount in any office to at least Rs. 50, the deficit has to be made good by Government. No Rural Sub-Registrar is to get more than Rs. 150 as commission a month. He is not to draw any commission on deeds registered by him beyond 500 a month. The establishment allowance under the sliding scale is inadequate. The lowest salaries recognized by the Department are Rs. 10 and 8 per month. The present prospects of the Subs and their Amlas seem to be very poor. "They are not entitled to any gratuity or pension allowance, nor to any travelling allowance when transferred. They are not even recognized as Government servants." Is it under circumstances like these to be wondered at that they should try to eke out a miserable pittance by levying black mail on the public, and by exaction of illegal fees? The popularity of the department must of needs depend largely on the integrity and probity of the Registrars and their Amlas, and complete public confidence cannot be commanded unless and until these be secured.

The grievances of the registrars and their subordinates is no new story. They are known to and recognised by the authorities. So far back as 1870 we read in the Administration Report of the department as follows:—"Another point in which it seems to me that improvement is urgently required is in respect of the position and pay of the ministerial officers of this Department. *Their responsibilities are great, and their present salaries appear to me to be in many cases grossly inadequate.* We have copyists working in the Department on salaries of Rs. 8 or 10 a month, whereas it is believed that nowhere in other Government offices do mohurers draw less than Rs. 20. *I would even go so far as to enhance the fees, if necessary, in order to place these officers on a better footing.* After all it cannot be believed that the recipients of these petty salaries can afford to live on them, and I consider *it is in every way more desirable that people should be called on to pay a little more in a legitimate form to encourage honesty in our public servants than that clerks should be driven to eke out a miserable pittance by the exaction of illegal fees.*" With the increased receipts it will not be necessary to go the length that Mr. Beverley, the then Inspector-General of Registration, would have liked to go, namely, of enhancing the fees. It is now perfectly within the power of the Government, with the large resources at its command to ameliorate the condition of this large and important class of public servants. Almost in every Annual Report promises are made to remedy the evil, but the promises remain unfulfilled. In the report of the year before last the same question was raised, but was postponed in the words of the Inspector-General, on the ground of "financial pressure on the Government." But excuses like these will hardly hold good, having regard to the financial state of the department in the year under review, and we hope the Government will no longer put off the fulfilment of the promises long since made and repeated every year, as the present state of affairs must necessarily make public interests suffer. We have a Commission of Enquiry about the pay and prospects of the ministerial officers of our Courts of Law, from whose deliberations much good is expected to be derived. And it is but just and fair in the interests of another large and important class of public servants, and in the interests of the public who require their services, that their status also should be raised.

## THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in his Budget speech, discussed the ways in which the additional revenue of two millions a year required for meeting the additional military expenditure rendered necessary by the approach of Russia at the gates of India, might be raised by the introduction of fresh taxation. His Lordship confessed that the situation was full of difficulty, as the extra available resources were very narrow. He indicated that, in regard to fresh taxation, three courses were open to the Goverment of India. They might extend the License Tax to the official and professional classes, or re-impose the Income Tax, or raise the salt duty. In discussing the comparative merits of the three methods of taxation, the Secretary of State expressed himself in favour of an extended License Tax. This extension of the license tax to the official and professional classes is no new idea. It was, as the reader may remember, actually proposed by the Government of Lord Lytton. Towards the close of the Simla season of 1879 Sir John Strachey introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council a Bill to bring official and professional incomes under the purview of the License Tax. This caused a vigorous agitation in the Anglo-Indian Press against the proposed measure, and Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey thought fit to abandon it. They could not command the courage to impose burdens on European officials and professional men, who are influential enough to make themselves heard. There can be no doubt that from an abstract point of view the exemption of the professional and official incomes from direct taxation cannot be justified so long as the License Tax exists.

Improving upon the idea of Lord Randolph Churchill's extended License Tax the Government of India have evolved an Income Tax. At a meeting of the Indian legislature, on Monday last, Sir Auckland Colvin submitted a Bill which proposes an income tax of four pies per rupee on all incomes of Rs. 500 and upwards, and of five pies per rupee on incomes above Rs. 2000 a year. Lord Randolph Churchill suggested an extension of the License Tax to the official and professional classes, and Sir Auckland proposes to extend it to incomes of all and every kind, except income from agriculture, but not excepting funded stocks. How far this is in keeping with the declaration of Lord Churchill is a question which need not be looked into. Sir Auckland's speech in support of his measure was an able one, clear, lucid, and pointed, but devoted more to the explanation of the circumstances which have rendered the tax necessary and the form that has been given to it than to meet objections. The Viceroy, in support of the motion, spoke at great length, and spoke very ably and eloquently. We have no space here to reproduce even the substance of these speeches, nor is it necessary that we should do so. There is a deficit, no matter how caused; and provision must be made for it. The only question at issue, therefore is, how can this provision be made without causing serious mischief, or in other words, is a direct income tax the most convenient form for India? The reply hitherto given by officials to this question has been an emphatic negative. If the history of direct taxation in this country proves anything more conclusively than another, it is the utter unsuitability of it to the circumstances of this country. We will not discuss here the large question of direct *versus* indirect taxation. But we cannot shut our eyes to what an eminent English writer on political subjects, in discussing this question, says. He writes: "Taxation must, of necessity, be a painful operation; it is sheer cruelty not to perform it, where you can, under the influence of chloroform." If this is true of England, it is still more so of this country. The existence of a direct tax in India furnishes the subordinate officials with unlimited opportunities for extortion. It demoralizes not only Government employees by giving them facilities for roguery, but also the people by teaching them to make false returns. This has been proved to demonstration over and over again.

The animated and instructive debate on the Income Tax, which took place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in Lord Mayo's time, will be in the recollection of the reader. Mr. John Inglis's bold and fearless exposure of the evils resulting from the practical working of the tax made a profound impression upon all persons who did not deliberately shut their eyes to incontestable facts and figures. Lord Mayo at first affected to disbelieve the statements made by Mr. Inglis in his place in the Legislative Council, but they were corroborated by the evidence of Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Sir William, having been called upon to report on the charges brought by Mr. Inglis against the practical working of the income tax, wrote a despatch in reply to which the Government of India did not attempt a rejoinder. The despatch was, indeed, unanswerable, and Lord Mayo and his colleagues discreetly maintained their silence. Then the voluminous evidence which Lord Northbrook collected in the first year of his administration on the practical working of direct taxes in this country told the same story. So firmly convinced was his Lordship of the utter unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of India and the habits of the people that he repealed the Income Tax the very next year. We learn from Dr. Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo that even that nobleman had, shortly before starting on his fatal trip to the Andaman Islands, in January 1872, left on record his strong opinion that the Income Tax had well nigh become a source of political danger. This expression of opinion on the part of Lord Mayo, who had at one time been an ardent supporter of that tax, must be accepted as a conclusive proof of the utter unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of India. Lord Canning, in his first interview with Mr. Samuel Laing, the successor of Mr. James Wilson, deeply regretted the necessity which had compelled him to impose the Income Tax, and observed "danger for danger, he would rather risk governing India with 40,000 European troops without any taxes than with 100,000 with them." Mr. Samuel Laing, while employed as Finance Minister in India, condemned in the most emphatic terms the policy of levying direct taxes in this country. He wrote:—"Among the native classes, although Lord Canning's wise policy sanctioning the right of adoption had to a great extent conciliated the princes and nobles, a vast amount of smothered discontent existed among the smaller landholders, the trading classes, and the mass of the population, owing to the imposition of the Income Tax, the threat of the License Tax, and the general fear of indefinite succession of new and unpopular taxes—a fear which was made the most of by every agitator hostile to British rule. The extent of this feeling has, I think, never been properly understood in England where the Income Tax and the License Tax have been looked upon, from an English point of view as equitable in theory and open to no greater objections in practice than similar taxes would be in India. In India the attempt of classification is an infinitely greater evil than the direct incidence of the tax. The Income Tax required 700,000 or 800,000, and the License Tax would have required 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tax-payers to be assessed or arranged in classes after more or less investigation into their means. Such an enquiry could only be conducted by a large staff of subordinate native officials on low salaries. It is absolutely certain that it must call forth a vast amount of annoyance, chicanery, evasion, oppression and extortion. Nor were these apprehensions chimerical; on the contrary, we were warned from all quarters by our experienced officers, and most of all by influential natives whose fortunes were bound up with ours, and whose loyalty we could not doubt, that great change was taking place in the feeling of large classes of the native population towards us, owing to the Income Tax." These weighty words uttered by the best Finance Minister which India has ever had demand the most serious consideration at the hands of Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin. Sir Auckland, in his famous Memorandum on the revision of settlements in the North-Western Provinces, lays special stress on the opportunities for extortion which the proceedings afford to the subordinate officials and on the incalculable mischief which

is thereby caused. The evils to which he has so pointedly drawn public attention are increased a thousand-fold in the case of an Income Tax or a License Tax. Sir Ashley Eden, in reviewing the License Tax administration report of Bengal for 1880-81, observed:—"The whole of the proceedings connected with the working of the License Tax, even in Calcutta, show how impossible it is to effect a proper assessment and collection of a direct tax like the Income Tax. The proper machinery for the honest and conscientious working of such a tax cannot be secured in this country, and it is for this reason that the Lieutenant-Governor has always deprecated direct taxation, where indirect taxation could be substituted." Such is the deliberate opinion of a statesman who is thoroughly acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the country. A wild theorist and pedantic doctrinaire like Sir John Strachey may consider direct taxation as the best means of raising revenue in this country; but this view is emphatically contradicted by the experience of every man of common sense, who does not wilfully shut his eyes to hard and stern facts. Officials, for obvious reasons, do not say what they really think about the Income Tax or the License Tax, as they know very well that if they expressed their opinions too freely their prospects would be ruined. They have not forgotten that Sir Charles Trevelyan's strong protest against the Income Tax cost him the Governorship of Madras.

What change has taken place in India since these opinions were recorded to show that what has been hitherto condemned and described as odious will now prove innocuous? The only reply given to this occurs in the speech of the Viceroy in which he says people have been accustomed to the Licence Tax for several years. The witty Sidney Smith once said that eels are used to skinning, but no eel has yet borne testimony to the truth of this remark, and that for the simple reason that no eel lived long enough after the process of skinning to do so. We are free to confess that this License Tax within the circumscribed limits within which it works has not produced any wholesale mischief. The professions are described, and the assessment is comparatively simple. This, however, cannot be predicated of an Income Tax. As the Bill stands the classification is complex, the classes rise from one step to another within very short limits, and the enquiry and assessment leave wide room for peculation and oppression. On the other hand, if the number of the steps be reduced the incidence of the tax becomes unequal and oppressive to particular individuals. But this apart, the greatest objection arises on account of the oppression which is sure to be brought to bear upon those who will not be liable to the tax, and for whose welfare the Government expresses such praiseworthy solicitude. That inimitable wit and moralist, Shaikh Sadi, illustrates this most pithily in one of his short stories. He says: "Some one asked a fox, "why are you running away?" The fox replied; "Don't you see that they are impressing camels under the King's orders?" "But what is that to you? you are not a camel." "Fool that you are to think so; what if the impressing officers said I was the young of a camel." The Government may put forth an endless array of figures to show how few among how vast a multitude would be liable to the tax; but they cannot prevent thousands over thousands of poor people being impressed under the allegation of their being young camels, and then let off on payment of tips. It is the excruciating mischief to the poor that we object to, and not to the tax on the rich. Let the rich be taxed by all means, since it is necessary, but let the poor be left unharmed, and this is what the scheme, as it now stands, cannot effect.

## THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMA.

THE problem has been solved. His Excellency the Viceroy has issued a Proclamation announcing the annexation of Upper Burma to the British *raj*. This is a denouement for which we were fully prepared. In the absence of any official proclamation, to judge only from newspaper accounts, the British Government had not the war forced upon it. It had no political relation of any kind with King Theebaw; no aggression to complain of; no danger to apprehend from him. It made up its mind to assail an inoffensive neighbour—inoffensive as regards it—attacked his kingdom, made a political prisoner of him, and took possession of his *raj* solely for gain. The gain is a kingdom where English gentlemen of the middle, and the lower middle, classes may obtain lucrative appointments, and English merchants may extend the area of commerce. No considerations of justice, morality, or international law were for a moment entertained. No declaration was issued to justify aggression. The cardinal, the main, the primary, object was to promote the advantages of Englishmen, and there is no question that thorough annexation is more beneficial than any other course. The immediate effect of the annexation is provision for 50,000 Englishmen in paying posts, or profitable callings. Replace annexation by a protectorate, and the bulk of them are left unprovided. It is undeniable that the immediate moral effect of a protectorate would have been better. It would have clearly demonstrated to the people of this country, indeed, to the world at large, that the object of the war was the punishment of the wicked, and not the thirst for gain. Theebaw was unquestionably a tyrant, and though his tyranny was confined within the bounds of his own dominion, and did not affect his neighbours, still he was a tyrant and a bad neighbour, and if his tyranny made him liable to punishment at the instance of any of his neighbours, he should have been punished, and some one else put in his place who could be made to abjure tyranny and bad government, leaving his innocent people in the enjoyment of their national freedom. Such a course has been repeatedly adopted by the British in India, notably in the case of Afghanistan. But it has never, and nowhere, worked smoothly. It produces friction, and brings on mal-administration, which, prolonged for some time, ultimately leads to complications. Were it otherwise, and a protectorate could be so devised as would work satisfactorily, it would not be of so much immediate benefit to English people and English commerce as annexation. And when a thing has to be done it is well that it should at once be done thoroughly. The English come in as conquerors, and the right of conquest has always been recognised as paramount. When Cæsar conquered the Britons, he took their country, because he had come to take that country, and never for a moment dreamt of protectorates; and the English follow his example, but, with higher civilization and humanity, send Theebaw a prisoner to Ranipett, instead of tying him behind a chariot and dragging him through the streets of the metropolis to celebrate a holiday. For ourselves we should have liked, in the interests of religion and morality, to see the miserable Phoongee let alone; we should have never thought of war; or having fought, to punish him, we should have liked to see a protectorate of some kind or other; but, bearing in mind the object with which the war was undertaken, we see nothing extraordinary in the annexation. We live in an age when the Gospel of Jesus has been replaced by the Gospel of Darwin, and the cardinal principle of that Gospel is the survival of the fittest. Indeed, that principle is coetaneous with the earth, and has always exercised the most potent influence on the affairs of living beings, though it has been formularized only within this century. In the long run no system of religion has been able to overcome it, and there is no particular reason to be surprised at it. And taking these circumstances into consideration, we are disposed to think that the annexation is the natural outcome of the case. True, the Burmese lose their nationality; they lose all chance of serving in the higher grades of service in their country; they are doomed to forego all opportunity of deriving the full benefits of the produce of their labour; but they are sure to be better governed. If the *quid pro quo* be not sufficient, and no nation can readily accept it as sufficient, it is inevitable. And if we do not lo[ok] the moral aspect of the affair, as loyal sub[jects] of our gracious sovereign we are in duty [bound] to rejoice at the extension of Her d[omi]nion. Those who do not are disloyal, if not [po]sitively seditious.



## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE date of His Excellency the Viceroy's departure for Delhi has again been changed, and under the present arrangements His Excellency does not leave town till the 17th. The pressing importance of the legislative measures at hand will not, however, permit His Excellency to stay abroad long, and His Excellency is expected to be back to Calcutta by the 21st, as soon as the grand review and the march past are over.

THE LEVEE at the Government House on Monday last was a most successful one, and there was an unusually large attendance. Arrangements were made to minimise the crush.

THE ELDEST son of His Excellency the Viceroy has been followed by his second brother the Hon'ble Terrence Blackwood, who has arrived in Bombay. We welcome the honorable gentleman.

HER EXCELLENCY the Countess of Dufferin performed the ceremony of presenting new colours to the 18th Bengal Infantry at Alipore on Thursday last. The regiment is a gallant one, and has fought many a brave battle. In presenting the colours Her Ladyship graciously observed "it is a pride and pleasure to me to find myself encompassed by the bayonets of one of the oldest Native Regiments in Her Majesty's Indian Army, a Regiment, whose fidelity never wavered through disaffection when rebellion raged round it, and whose valour on several occasions has proved as conspicuous as its loyalty. It is then in the certainty that your future conduct will be worthy of your past that I confide these colours to your keeping, well knowing that in the ranks of your Sovereign's armies, none will guard them more bravely or more faithfully." We wish fervently with His Lordship the Bishop who consecrated the colors that they may never be "unfurled but in the cause of truth and righteous was and they never be stained by deeds of cruelty and oppression."

THE *Englishman* announces that Mr. Macdonnell has been offered and has accepted the post of Home Secretary, which will soon be vacant on the retirement of Mr. Mackenzie on furlough. We have often had occasion to dissent from the ultra radical views of Mr. Macdonnell regarding land tenures in this country, but we are free to bear our humble testimony to his uncommon ability, energy, and fitness for the office which has been offered him. The Bengal Secretariat has been the nursery for Home Secretaries, and since the time of Mr. Halliday it has sent up a number of officers who, have, with one solitary exception, done credit to the service they belonged. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Macdonnell will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Mackenzie, whose early retirement from the country we regret.

THE Indian Copyright Bill will not, we understand, come on for consideration by the Legislative Council during the present session.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. Cruikshank, and Mr. A. M. Bose Barrister-at-law, to be members of His Honor's Council for making Laws and Regulations.

THE bust of the late Babu Peary Chand Mittra was formally unveiled on Tuesday last before a large and influential assembly of Native and European gentlemen. At the request of Maharaja Narendra Krishna, who gave a short and interesting account of the life of the lamented deceased, the ceremony was performed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who made a few appropriate remarks. The bust has been executed by Geflowski of London and has found a suitable site in the right hand side of the lobby of the Town Hall.

THE DUAL system of District and Post Office Savings Banks is to be done away with, and from the beginning of the next financial year the two systems will be amalgamated with each other and the District Banks will be closed. The move is, we think, in the right direction, as the keeping up of both the systems is in no way advantageous to the public and unnecessarily adds to the work of the Treasury officers, since Post Offices must of needs exist wherever there are District Banks. The resolution does not tell us whether the plan, in any way, affects the Provincial, or Presidency Banks, the Bengal Bank Savings Bank Department for example. Any balances in the District Banks on the date of closing will be transferred to the Post Office Banks.

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ON THURSDAY last a Silk Conference was held at the office of the Revenue and Agricultural Department under the Presidency of Mr. E. C. Buck, for discussing questions connected with silk production and with the measures to be taken for the equipment of a special silk court at the forthcoming, Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Mr. Wardle, who has come out from England to help the Royal Commission to prepare for the Exhibition, such a collection of silks, and information as might awaken the attention of manufacturers, took the leading part in the proceedings. Mr. Wardle is no silk-manufacturer, but a silk dyer and printer, and one of his objects in visiting this country is to see for himself how it was that Bengal silks have fallen into disrepute in England and in all the other European silk centres gradually during the last twenty-five years, until they hardly now hold a place worthy of respect. Previous to that time in the town of Leek in which he lived, Bengal silks were the rule, other silks being the exception. Gradually the silks of China and Japan came in, and for many years past had almost entirely swept away the use of Bengal silks, and his motive is to try and restore this silk to its former position.

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THE UNDOUBTED and unquestionable success of the National Congress of India recently held at Bombay has silenced the most captious and adverse of critics, and has elicited praise from quarters least friendly to native Indian interests. How far the deliberations of the Congress will be carried into effect, and how far the praiseworthy endeavours of the delegates will be successful must be left for time to show. But it has been a great and unprecedented gain for us to have been able to demonstrate practically that united action in India after all is not an utter impossibility, that we have every chance of success in meeting on a common platform, and that at no very distant date the so-called hostile nationalities of India may, their Anglo-Indian friends notwithstanding, unite for common political good. We fully share the belief of those who say that the different provinces and different Presidencies of India have diverging interests of their own which make common action impossible on ALL occasions. But there *are* questions of an imperial and national interest in which we can and should throw aside all petty differences, and put our shoulders to the wheel as one man. Every well-wisher of the country will, therefore, be glad to hear of the success of the Bombay Congress. It must have truly gladdened the hearts of all present to witness the unique spectacle of representatives from Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Veerumgaum, Kurrachee, Madras, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Chingleput, Tanjore, Combaconum, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Anantapoor, Bellary, Calcutta, Benares, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Umballa, and Lahore assembled at the spacious Goculdas Tejpal College to take part in national deliberations. What is more gratifying to us Bengalis was that Bengal was specially honoured by one of its representatives, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, being called to preside at the Congress. We cannot give a full report of the proceedings for want of space. On the first day the following resolutions were adopted :

I.—Proposed by Mr. G. Subramani Iyer, seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and supported by Mr. Norendronath Sen: "That this Congress earnestly recommends a Royal Commission into the working of the Indian administration here and in England, the people of India being adequately represented thereon, and all available evidence taken in India and England.

II.—Proposed by Mr. S. Chiplonkar, seconded by Mr. P. Ananda Charlu, and supported by Mr. Ghosal. "That the Congress consider the abolition of the Council as at present constituted the necessary preliminary to all other reforms."

On the second day the only matter discussed was the constitution of the Legislative Councils, both provincial and supreme. Resolutions were passed to the effect that a representative element should be introduced ; that theCouncils should have the power to discuss all matters of finance ; that it should have the right of interpellations ; and that in case of conflict with the executive Governments the matters should be brought to the notice of Parliament for decision through a standing Committee of independent members of the House of Commons. The delegates were entertained at an evening party by Professor Wordsworth, Sir David Wedderburn and were all photographed.

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IN THE statement that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor made at the opening of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday before last it was announced that the Bill to provide a supply of pure water to the Suburbs of Calcutta was to be dropped in view of the larger questions of the Amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town, which also was to come on for the preliminary consideration of the Council, if not for final disposal during the present session. The pending Bills to provide for the registration of permanent tenures and to amend the law of Kanongoes and Patwaris in Bengal are also to come on in the present session. Among the new measures will be two small bills for amending the Vaccination Act and Act IV of 1866. The Village Police (Act VI of 1870 ) will also be largely modified.

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SPEAKING of the Amalgamation question, in the Bengal Council, His Honor said that the Government of Bengal had appointed a Committee "to discuss the *feasibility* of amalgamating the Suburbs with Calcutta under one Municipal Administration." This is rather an awakward statement for His Honor to make. It may be remembered that in the Resolution appointing the Amalgamation Committee, His Honor *accepted the principle of amalgamation*, and merely directed the Committee to work out the details of the scheme. In repy to the Memorial of the rate-payers he repeated the statement that the *principle* of amalgamation had already been determined upon, and the question could not be reopened. It is plain, therefore, that the business of the Amalgamation Committee was NOT to discuss the FEASIBILITY of the Amalgamation scheme, which had been decided upon, whatever else it might be. We are unable, therefore, to reconcile His Honor's remarks on this occasion with the wording of the Resolution referred to above. Dubiousness might be tolerated in Parliamentary language, but positive contradiction is totally out of place in the mouth of a gentleman who holds the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. And after all the contradiction is simply gratuitous ; there was no occasion whatever for making it.

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HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmere arrived at Calcutta on Monday last accompanied by his brother Raja Ram Sing, the Commander of His Highness's force, Babu Nilamber Mookerjee and the various members of His Highness' staff, and was duly received at the railway station by the Government authorities and the representatives of the native society. His Highness is on a ceremonial visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and will go from Calcutta to the camp of exercise at Delhi. On the following day His Highness paid a visit to the sacred shrine at Kalighat. The rumours lately circulated that the reception of His Highness at Howrah by Government was uncourteous, and that the object of his visit is to arrange about the management of his state under more strict control, are totally unfounded. His Highness was received at Howra, by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and other officers exactly in the same way as other great chiefs of his rank are usually received, and there is no intention whatever to lower his position. Sir Oliver, St. John, the Resident, was an attatched friend of His Highness' father, and, we are assured, takes a warm interest in his welfare Sir Oliver's conduct at Hyderabad was very much appreciated for his sympathy and kindliness, and the Hyderabadis, we are told, desire much to have him back in their country.

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THERE was another unveiling on Saturday before last and this time it was the portrait of the Hon'ble James Gibbs C. S. I. A large assembly gathered at the Town Hall to witness the ceremony which was performed by the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter at the request of Dr. Mohendralal Sircar. Dr. Hunter, in complying with the request, made a suitable speech in the course of which he alluded to the distinguished though quiet services that Mr. Gibbs had rendered to the country during his prolonged stay of forty years in India, to his sympathy with the people on which the successful administration of India entirely depends. To the natives at large, he concluded, he left behind the recollection of an Englishman who during forty years, proved himself quietly and unostentatiously but most steadfastly and sincerely their friend. We are sure the natives of this country know it and feel it and that is why they have united with their European friends in "placing his portrait among the soldiers, statesmen, and philanthropists whose effegies adorn the Town Hall." Our only regret is that we have not many of those "Indian Civilians who, while conscientiously discharging every duty assigned to them by Government, also find time to study the country and to sympathise with the people striving to understand the wants and aspirations of the races around him and aiding their efforts at progress" of whom, Dr. Hunter justly remarked, Mr. Gibbs was the type.

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A VERY full meeting of the elected and nominated Municipal Commissioners for Calcutta was held on Thursday last. Out of the total number of 72 Commissioners so many as 63 were, we are happy to learn, candidates for seats in the Town Council ; it shows that the Commissioners are determined to vie with each other in taking interest in the work of the Corporation. The following Commissioners were elected to be members of the Town Council :

Kumar Nil Krishna, Babu Hurry Prosono Sen, Babu Kally Nath Mittra, Babu Amritonath Mitter, Babu Lall Behary Bysack, Babu Ganendro Chunder Ghose, Babu Jaggernath Khannah, Moulvie Budderuddin Hyder, Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, Colonel Beresford Lovett, Moulvie Fuzl-ul-Rahman, Moulvie Ahmed, Moulvie Zohural Huq, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Hon. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. J. G. Apcar, Nawab Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadur, Mr. J. Beames, Dr. W. Coulter, Mr. W. R. Fink, Babu Joygobind Law, Dr. R. D. Murray, Maharaja Norendro Krishna, Mr P. Nolan, Mr. W. J. Simmons, and Mr. J. Yule. Babu Surendranath Banerji and M.r R. Mittra were elected general Commissioners.

The election of members for the Water-Supply Extension Committee, Tank and Bustee Committee, MarketCommittee and the Special Finance Committee gave rise to some angry discussion, and had ultimately to be held over till the next meeting. The Law Committee, the Assessment Appeal Committee, and the Entally [and the Kotrung Committee were formed of gentlemen who agreed to serve. Babu Hirachund Chatterji was appointed temporary Assistant Engineer, Water Works, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, vice Mr. Parry, and Babu Kanye Lall Mukerji was appointed pleader in the Police Court to conduct the prosecution of all municipal cases on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.

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TH FOLLOWING is the list of the nominated Commissioners :

Nawab Abdul Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, C I E, Mr. John Beames, C S, Dr. William Coulter, Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee, Mr. W. R. Fink, Baboo Joygobind Law, Moulvie Kabiruddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor, Mr. C. F. Larmour, Mr. W. C. Madge, Moulvie Mahomed Yusaff Khan Bahadoor, Dr. R. D. Murray, Maharaja Norendra Krishna, Mr. P. Nolan,

C. S., Dr. Rakhal Dass Ghose, Mr. Hurjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee, Baboo Shama Churn Lahoory, Baboo Surnath Chunder Ghose, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Mr. J. G. Womack, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. J. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Elias Gubboy, Dr. Kenneth McLeod and Major G. F. E. S. Neil.

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SIR RIVERS THOMPSON presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Calcutta Madrassa. He spoke at some length on the history and prospects of that institution, and gave expression to some wholesome truths, which, we fancy, were not very welcome to his audience. Adverting to the prayer of the Muhammadans to have some special advantages granted them, he said :

"I was down in Orissa the other day, and the educational authorities suggested to me there that the people of Orissa were at a great disadvantage as compared with the people of Bengal, because they were not so advanced in education. They represented that, as now the Subordinate Executive Service was thrown open to competition, unless special rules were made for Orissa the people of that province would have no chance of admission to it. The same argument has been used in Behar. All I can say is that, if we were to adopt the principle of allowing classes and sections of the community in different parts of India to have special advantages of easy examinations, or different standards of local examinations, the ultimate result would be bad. You can judge for yourselves. It might do admirably well for one or two years for a few people, but after a certain lapse of time it would be found that the standard of efficiency in both of these provinces had become much lower than in Bengal. The Government stand here in very much the same position as those engaged in private enterprise, who in the presence of a strong competition have to get the best servants they can for their money. We have to act on other principles than the sentimental one of allowing one kind of education to a Hindu because he is poor, and another to a Muhammadan because he is a Muhammadan. Our officers now have to do just double the amount of work which they formerly had to do, and we want the best assistance and agency we can get. What I must say then to you who are studying here is that the only course which it is possible for Government to adopt in all these things is to offer a fair field and no favour. You must not depend upon any expectation that the Government can hold out to you any special privileges. You must very much trust to your own energies and exertions. The machinery and appliances for the best education are supplied by the Government, and it rests with you all to take advantage of them."

This "fair field and no favor" is what we have always sought for our countrymen, but with no very marked success. The maxim is as sound as any enunciated by Solomon himself, but we cannot say that the Government has always been actuated by it. For instance, it was altogether forgotten by the India Government when recently they sanctioned special money grants for the education of the mixed children of their countrymen, and so tampered with the standards for office as to make the inch of the Eurasians to equal the ell of the natives. The Muhammadan community of Bengal cannot overlook those facts.

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THE apologist of the Government in the matter of its so-called land—*reforms*—the Allahabad paper—, is evidently much exercised at the daily increasing number of estates sold by auction for arrears of revenue, and is ready with an explanation. It draws attention to the notices of these sales which occupy no less than forty-six pages of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 23rd December last and knowingly remarks that "they increase every week not in number, but in length, the collectors having apparently opened a competition among themselves and offered a prize to the officer who can extend an advertisement over the greatest amount of space." The advertisements, continues our contemporary, may fill the Gazette satisfactorily, but has the disadvantage of conveying the impression that sales for arrears of revenue are more frequent than they are in reality. Are we to understand that the *Pi* is not wholly satisfied with the number of land-owners who are ruined every year in this fashion, or is it really so alarmed at the growing frequency of these sales that it thinks it prudent to draw timely attention to the matter and cunningly throws out an indirect suggestion for the acceptance of the Government? We have had the patience actually to wade through these forty-six pages with their closely printed details, and find they are not more lengthy than what is absolutely necessary, to give in a tabular form the toujee numbers, names of the estates and the proprietors, the amount of Government revenue and the arrears due. The estates to be sold are too numerous for us to count, but it is thoroughly misleading to say that it is not the number but the length of the advertisements that is on the increase, because, as a matter of fact the sale of several hundreds, if not of thousands, of them is advertised. Would the reader believe that the amount of arrears in some cases due is actually so low as *eight annas* out of a Government revenue of 823 Rs! For this ridiculously small arrear, which may be the result of a mistake or oversight, for aught we know, a large and profitable estate is to be brought under the ruthless hammer, and the luckless owner thereof made a beggar for all his life. The Tenancy Act is but in its infancy and before many years are out the *Pioneer* and its friends will not have reason to regret the smallness of the number of sales, and will have their fill.

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WE LEARN with regret that Rai Shoshi Chunder Dutt Bahadur, of the Rambagan Dutt family, died of cholera on the 30th December last. Among the many students of the old Hindu College, who distinguished themselves early by their command of a graceful and idiomatic English, Babu Shoshi Chunder was one of the most distinguished. He devoted himself to literature all his life, and published several works of considerable merit, his ephemeral productions were numerous; and attracted much attention. He also courted the muses with marked success. He was the only prominent member of the Dutt family who did not embrace Christianity. In private life, he was genial, kind hearted and much loved by his friends. Though not very talkative, he was the master of a rare fund of wit and humour. He died at the age of 61.

## TELEGRAMS.

HERE IS another chance for bellicose England. The latest advices from Central Africa state that the King of Uganda has arrested Bishop Hannington, the English Missionary Bishop at Mombassa, and it is reported that the Bishop's execution has been ordered.

The latest news concerning the rising in the Soudan is that General Stephenson is advancing along the Nile. The rebels are flying in the direction of Dongola. They lost 600 men in the attack made by General Stephenson on their position at Ginniss on the 30th of December, and have retired beyond Kaibar. The steamer *Lotus* has captured nine of the enemy's nuggars laden with ammunition. Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha considers that it is absolutely necessary for the pacification of the Soudan that Turkish troops should be sent there. The Porte having complained to the British Ambassador at Constantinople that the late increase to the British forces in Egypt was contrary to the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, Sir William White in reply has explained that the situation necessitated the step.

IT seems that the troubles in the "noisy corner of Europe" are never to be at an end. The Greek Government is massing troops on the Turkish frontier, and has sent a vigorous Note to the Great Powers, claiming the ratification of the Greek frontier as fixed at the Berlin Congress. The Hellenic Government is adopting a conciliatory policy towards Turkey. Bulgaria and Servia have appointed delegates for the conclusion of peace. The rendezvous of the delegates has not yet been fixed. The Porte has countermanded the order issued for the mobilization of a second-class reserve in Syria, as well as the departure of a first-class reserve for Salonica.

ACCORDING to advices from the disturbed districts in Burma dacoity still displays considerable vitality and the Shan Chiefs continue to give trouble. Between Mingyan and Mandalay the dakoits have taken away 5 miles of telegraph line with the purpose, it is believed, of converting it into slugs. Dakoits were collected at Yethaung, where they are variously estimated at from 400 to 800 strong. On the night of the 4th instant there was a smart fighting with dacoits near the east gate of Mandalay and a party of four Europeans are reported to have been murdered, eight miles from the city on the 30th ultimo. The Tinedah Menghyee has been arrested, and deported to India. Toungwen is the only Menghyee left at Rangoon now. The Kinwoon Menghyee is expected back shortly. A second batch of Burmese Queens, Princes, and Princesses are being sent to Rangoon at their own request until matters are more settled. The Government will allow them a small pension. News received from Kendat up to the 28th ultimo states that Colonel Johnstone and his party are well, and that the country round about is quieting down. The occupation of Bhamo has been effected with comparative ease but was followed by a serious encounter with the enemy. The Bhamo Flotilla has arrived at Singoo. The Woon of Myadoung came off, made his submission, and agreed to carry on the administration of his district. An Alompra Prince, son of the late Mindoon Min, has assembled a considerable body of men in the Paleik district, and claims to be King. He is collecting taxes and appointing ministers. The appearance of a Royal pretender in the field is a matter of some importance, but there is said to be little fear of anything like an organised resistance.

THE Government of India have, we are glad to learn, not been totally unmindful of public opinion and has resolved to abandon the idea of sending King Theebaw to the dilapidated and unhealthy fortress of Ranipet. He is to be located at Rutnagiri the climate of which place, it is supposed, will be more suitable.

Serious criminal charges of attempting, abetting and instigating murder, causing grievous hurt, and assaulting Dr. George Currie on board the British India steamer, *Goorkha*, on the high seas, between Aden Colombo, have been preferred by him before the Presidency Magistrate of Madras who has issued warrants against Captain Henderson, and the 1st and 2nd Officers of the *Goorkha*, and summons for the minor offences against some of the passengers. Dr. Currie's information implicates Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Company of London, and alleges gross negligence on the part of Captain Henderson in protecting the lady passengers with him.

THE QUEEN'S speech to Parliament will be delivered on the 21st instant.

A NEW French Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. de Freycinet, who also takes up the portfolio of Foreign affairs. General Boulanger has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Lockroy Minister of Commerce.

OUR readers will remember that a large and influential meeting of the Mahammadan community of Calcutta was held only the other day at the Jacharia mosque at Chitpore to consider the Bill for giving the Cutchee Memons the full benefit of the Mahammadan law. The present Bill does not seem to meet the requirements of the case and should be largely modified to suit those for whose benefit it is intended. We have received the following telegram from the Chairman of a meeting of the Cutchee Memons, at Bombay, which will show that the feeling of the Calcutta Mahammadans is fully shared by their brethern in other parts of the country. "A most influential, crowded, and successful meeting was held this morning (January 7.) at the Jackeriah Musjid in Bombay. Some thousands attended. Hajee Hashem Hajee Abdullah Nooranee presided, and all classes of Muhammadans were present. Effective speeches were made by Messrs. Noorance Araby and Hakeem Khan Bahadoor, Munshi Gulam Muhammad, Kazee Ismail Mekree, and the Kazee of Bombay. Resolutions opposing the proposed Bill and supporting a fresh Bill were unanimously carried."

A PROTOCOL has been signed by Spain, giving England all the commercial advantages and facilities for the formation of coaling stations, &c., in the Carolines, similar to those granted to Germany.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned books and pamphlets :

1. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics Relating to the Finances of British India
2. The Indian Agricultural Gazette, a monthly Journa of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce for December, 1885.
3. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1884-85.
4. Hal Kaler Batihari by Babu Bani Madhab Das.
5. Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, translated into Bengal by Babu Gris Chunder Sen.
6. Kali-Archana-Vidhi by Babu Sriram Tarkalankar.
7. Calendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay &c. for 1886.
8. Seven Grammars of the Dialects and sub-dialects of the Bihari Language, by George A. Grierson, Esqr., B. C. S.
9. Lilies, How They Grow, a Life Lesson by a Lover of Flowers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co,, 210, High Holborn, London.

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette**, *6th January*, 1886.

General.—In modification of the order of the 28th September 1885, Mr. C. J. O' Donnell is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Mr. P. Nolan, Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, on deputation, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 24th November 1885.

Mr. Nolan also acted in that grade from the 16th October to the 4th November 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Cavenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Patna.

Mr. A. Weekes, Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1886, or any subsequent date in that month.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Darjeeling is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakergunge, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr E. W. Collin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, on special duty, is appointed to be Settlement Officer in Mozufferpore, under rule I, chapter VI of the rules made by the Local Government under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Mr. Collin is also vested with the powers of a Clolector under Regulation XII of 1817.

Munshi Nundjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on special duty, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement, Officer in Mozufferpore, under rule I, chapter VI of the rules made by the Local Government under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 24th November 1885.

The order of the 8th December 1885, appointing Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya, to act in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, is cancelled.

The following appointments are made in the "Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps":—

The Rev. Talbot Monetton Milens Griffiths, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Surgeon-Major William Day Stewart, to be Honorary Surgeon.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Grimley, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Jessore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Chumparun.

Baboo Deno Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1886.

Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Pooree.

Legislative—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and Lieutenant-Governor appoints the following gentlemen, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division for the Presidency of Fort William :—

Mr. D. Cruickshank, Mr. A. B. Miller, resigned.

" Ananda Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-Law, vice Kumar Boykanto Nath De, resigned.

Police.—Mr. C. M. Wintle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. G. R. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Maldah, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district.

In modification of the order of the 19th December last Mr. H. S. Schurr, Officiating District Superintendent of Police Burdwan, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police Manbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. Cawley, or until further orders.

Registration.—Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is appointed to be Sudder Sub-Registrar of Maldah, with effect from the 12th October 1885, vice Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, transferred.

Baboo Nagendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of Berhampore, with effect from the 6th January 1885, Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, transferred.


# Advertisements.

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Of recent Cases in the several High Courts in India, specially edited for the Journal, will appear monthly from January, 1886, in

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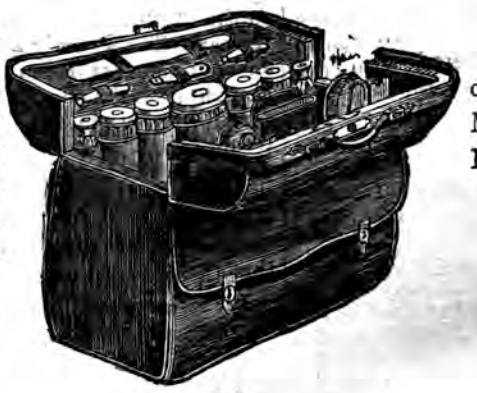

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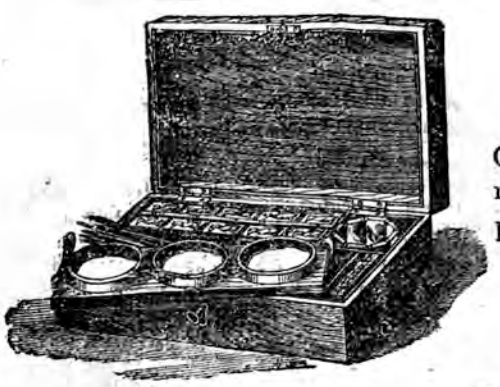

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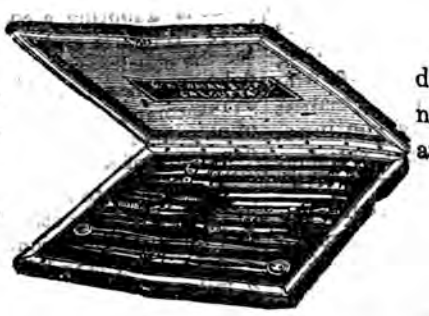

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION

It is hereby notified that the 7th and 8th reaches of the Midnapore Canal, namely the reaches extending from Kantapookur on the river Roopnarain to Kooltaparah on the river Damoodur and from Bansberia on the Damoodur to Oolooberia on the Bansputty khall near the river Hooghly will be closed rom the 15th February to the 1st April 1886 for fepairs to Lockgates.

r (Sd.) A. D. McARTHUR, MAJOR, P. R.
UNDER SECRETARY.

CALCUTTA.
The 6th January 1886.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer to the Town of Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 1,250, rising by 5 annual increments to Rs. 1,500. The Health Officer may be called upon to perform the duties of Gas and Water Analyst, and therefore special considerations will be given to candidates qualified to discharge such duties. Applications will be received up to the 23rd of January 1886. The Officer will not be allowed to undertake private practice. The issue of this advertisement does not remove from the list the application which have already been received.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Corporation.*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY,
Dated 19th Decr. 1885.

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Printers, Commission agents, and Importers of Stationery, Perfumery, Rodgers Cutlery, London Biscuits, English shoes, playing cards, and various other goods. Articles not sold by us supplied on a commission of 5 per cent. from the best market on receipt of a quarter of the estimated price. Sales of consignments effected.

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Shop—54, College Street ; Press—17, Srinath Das's lane, Wellington Street ; and office—44, Malanga lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

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40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

20 Sorts of double American choice flower-seeds at Rs. 2 per packet.

15 Sorts of English flower seeds at Rs. 1/8 per packet.

Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 Sorts of English Creeper seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Hazeepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
*Manager Pikeparah Nursery company*
*Cossipore, Calcutta.*

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FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earthquake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

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NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

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# A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

## Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

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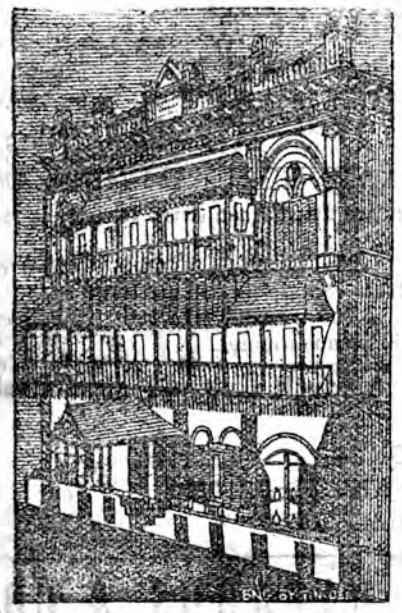

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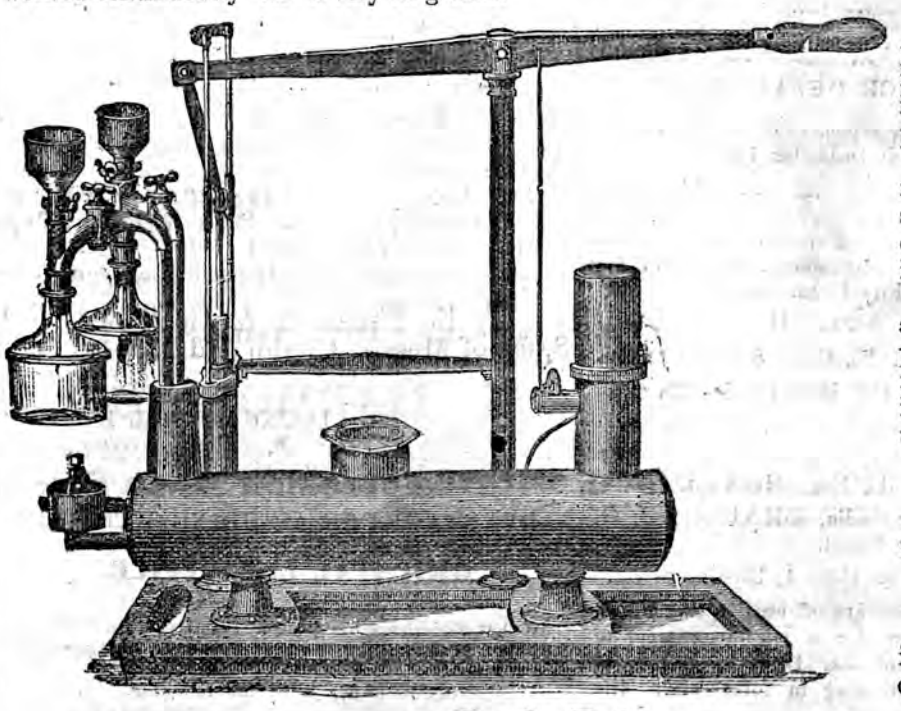

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